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We will not accept any advertisements to follow reading matter. First or Fourth page advertisements, station-

the want of which Mr. Thomas de-

plores, to be stamped a crime, and idle-

dustry and set a premium on gil those

against which civilization turns its face.

No, Mr. Thomas, that advice will not

do. Wealth is the reward of indratry

and the proper exercise of natural talent

or acquired abilities. We must protect

position of solvent debtors from which

the civil war displaced them. Mr. Thom-

The contest is upon us to-day. In the

dark hour of our civil strife it wound its coils about the body politic until we awoke, and are astorished to find our-

selves impoverished, straightened in the

comforts of life, with the tax-gatherer

almost constantly at the door; and in

default of prompt payment, cur homes, that have been made comfortable by our

own laber for our wives and little ones.

sold under the hammer and bid off to the State. Twenty-five years ago you

made produce at a much larg price than at present; corn at inf.con to thirty cents

per bushel; pork as low as one and a half cen's, and never above four; cotton

time as low as four; and at that our peo-

ple grew rich, had time for social enjoy-

the same climate, with your produc-

capacity to meet, no time for rest, no

time for social, intellectual or religious

culture, your nomes mortgaged or sold

for taxes, and you a houseless, homeless

wanderer in the country that you have

selped to make, to adorn and improve.

And yet, if I propose with you to investi-

gate the subject, we are told by those

who live off the misfortunes of the peo-

ple that we are disorganizers and trai-

cation are mere catchwords to deceive

children and fools. A professed christ-

ian may be the veriest villain in your

midst. An avowed Republican or

Democrat (which terms both mean a

government of the people) may be the

very strongest sort of a monarchist or oligarchist; or, what is worse, the tool of

uch, who are conspiring against your

liberties. Then, by your consent, I pro-pose to briefly discres the causes that

have led us to our present distress, and,

The picture here drawn is a very gloomy

one. There is no light-it is all shadow-

us see if it is justified by facts. We have

been working steadily and uninterrupt-

pared with other States and Territories,

Tennesses stands in area twenty-first;

in population, ninth; in number of in-

habitan's to the square mile, seven-

teenth, though if the true number of

square miles were given, it would be the

filteenth; in land in farms, seventh; in

improved land, tenth; in farm produc-

tions, pinth: in wheat raised, thirteenth;

in Indian corn, seventh; in tobacco,

third; in cotton, eighth; in wool, four-

teenth; in the value of live stock, ninth;

in number of horses, twelfth; in mules

and asses, second; in milch cows,

per cent., or \$8,647,280, which, multi-

pared since the war, makes \$56,472,807

clear profit on agriculture slone, not

counting the profits of our rail-

roads, mines, mechanical, man-

ing sold out of house and home. As

the following tabulated comparative

statement of pric 3 for May in the years

uplands...th

Wheat flour, State......bbl 85 79 bbl 8 80

Wheat, prime white..... bush

1880 and 1876:

Leather, bemlock s

without liberty they will have no means other cattle, twelfth; in swine,

of redress; that a prey to a subtle and fifth; in animals slaughtered, ninth;

brutal tyranny they need, first, release in home manufactures, fifth. An-

and freedom; that these attained, all other evidence that we are not going

else will follow; and they will tell bim | backward, and that the raw-head-and-

that the way to attain liberty is not by bloody-bones of bond-holders are not

division, by dostruction, by following the eating us up is furnished in the state-

dictates of "imaginary leaders" bur- ment that our farm products are annu-

dened with grievanors weighing on ally worth \$86,472,807, on which we

them like nightmares, and no more | make, rais admitted by Mr. Thomas, 10

crat, by keeping the party intact, a solid plied by ten for the years that have

by your aid, to devise a remedy.

ers. Names without appropriate signifi-

yourselves oppressed,

the

tions as great, or greater, than ever

as continued:

ary, double rates.

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Five Dollars must be paid for before insertion. This rule will be strictly adhered to. Co Contributors and Correspondents: We solicit letters and communications upon subjects of general interest, but such must always be accompanied by a responsible we will not return rejected communications, and it lettern, communications, or anything else for the AFFEAL, should be addressed or the AFFEAL, should be addressed.

GALLAWAY & KEATING,

M.C.GALLAWAY,

FRIDAY, : : : : JULY 14, 1876.

NATIONAL DEMOCRATIC TICKET. FOR PRESIDENT. SAMUEL J. TILDEN, Of New York.

FOR VICE-PRESIDENT, THOMAS A. HENDRICKS, Of Indiana. COUNTY DEMOCRATIC TICKET. For Sheriff.

CHARLES L. ANDERSON. For County Trustee, J. J. RAWLINGS. For Judge of the Oriminal Court, THOMAS H. LOGWOOD. Allorney-General of the Bartiett Circuit GEORGE W. GORDON.

HON, DORSEY B. THOMAS'S SPEECH

AND POSITION. Hon, Dorsey B. Thomas delivered the opening speech of his solitary campaign rarely ever above ten cents, and someat Brownsville on the ninth instant, As reported in the Avalanche, we copy ment and improvement, and were con every word of it for the purpose of a fair | tented and happy. Contrast it with the and candid review. Evidently a studied present: with the same country, with effort, one well thought over, and compiled with the care that should charac- before and prices much higher, terize the foundation on which a distin- you find guished citizen builds his hopes of future eminence, it deserves to be carefully read and carefully weighed, and, if strong, the author should have credit, but if weak, it should be made to appear. If it is the measure of his ability as a public guide, it should be made plain how much that measure is, and whether he is entitled or not to continue a leader, even in his own esteem, in the ranks of political debators or leaders. And, here, let us say that we very much admire the strength of character and honesty, the fidelity to principle, and unswerving obedience to what he believes is true, that has ever characterized Mr. Thomes; that we have bitherto given him credit for more than an ordinary share of political sagacity, and that we deeply regret the position of antagonism which he has assumed toward a party that has honored him ra opportunity offered, and as, in the party esteem, he deserved. There are no reliefs-all is gloom. Let We regret this ou his account puraly, for with their present determination to free themselves edly since 1865, and must have made from the mischievous control of the some gains. Tennessee has at least Republican party, we do not believe the shared pro rata in the prosperity of Democrats of Tennessee will follow him | the country. Indeed, we know she has. in any numbers, or allow themselves to It is a relf-evident fact. For in 1865 we be diverted for a moment from the were prostrate by the act of war, wherealmost holy purpose they have in hand. | 19 to day we stand the pinth in point As we have time and again said in the of population, and, as an agriculture! APPEAL, the seating of a Democrat in State, with few centers of population, the Presidential chair outweighs all and there not large, and with diversity questions of merely local importance, of climate, soil and production among because the liberties of the people of the the most favored in the Union. From south are at stake. As Mr. Lincoln | the census of 1870 we learn that, as comonce said, during the war, in response to a gentleman much troubled about Presidential infringements on the constitution, "if we have no country, what doss the constitution amount to? Let us save the country, and look to the constitution afterward," Mr. Thomas may cry "Taxes, taxes," may sweat and groan, again and sgain, over the utter ruin, destitution and beggary which his imagination conjures up from too much brooding over his platform, but the people, with the history of the past ten years written indelibly in their hearts, will tell him that twelfth; in work oxen, fifth;

ber. But to the speech. Mr. Thomas I propose to speak to you to-day from a patriotic standpoint, in the interest of the great producing ma see, without regard to the beheat of party leaders, or the mandates of moneyed kings, or to the comparison of prices furnished by party stock-jobbers. As there are none of either in this audience of the named classes, except the first, I shall talk to you as friends engaged in the same cause, seeking the same relief from a common oppression. There may be, it is true, some here who imagine themselves leaders, but let me assure them that they have mistaken their importance. They are the mere dupes of a designing, moneyed oligarchy, who are using them to enslave the whole of us and our children. A gentleman once told me that when he had completed his course at West Point, and with his commission in his pocket as a subordinate officer in the United States army, dressed in his uniform as such, he waited upon Old Hickory at the Hermitage. After a few remarks the old hero and statesman laid his hand upon his head and said: "My son, I see you are in the uniform of a soldier, and one of the defenders of your country. Be ever true to the trust confided to you; but let me admonish you that the danger to the liberties of this country is not from a foreign foe, but it will come from the insidious inlife, liberty and the well-being of spiracy against the liberties of the peo-

substantial; but by uniting every Demo-

column ready for present emergencies,

and determined on victor; in Novem-

This is cisp-trap, equally unworthy of independent canvass for an omee he has Mr. Thomas and the people he was admost yet been invited to become a candidate one date for by any authorized number of the people. The Republican party is ever was used for any other than a legitational propose, giving employment to limit in the country which has attentions of the temptations o

thousands instead of eppressing them; tempted to abridge the liberties of the a loaf to no bread, choose to consent or that Vanderbilt, who has most munifi- people, and the only one that has any to a scaling of the principal or interest, cently endowed a Tennessee university, intention that way. If Mr. Thomes or both, we shall welcome such scaling uses the money he has made for the op- knows of another he should name and as a relief and release. We are opposed pression of any man. These men, rep- locate it so definitely that the people to high taxes. Opposition to high taxes resentatives of a class in whose hands can put their hands upon it and has everbeen a cardinal principle of the money has been lodged in sums surpass- squelch it. It will not do to tell of off- Democratic party. We have never ing anything dreamed of in Europe garchies and money rings. Mr. Thomas turned our backs upon those principles. (if we except the case of the Roth- must be definite as hereafter he must be We are for as low strate of taxation re schilds) certified to their appreciation of accurate in his statemen's, and support is consistent with the just dues and dehuman freedom, thanking God, as Stew- them by facts. Put let us see what he mands upon the State. With this we art said, that they were permitted to says about the public dett: Seeing, then, that our productions live in a free country where wealth or a

competence awaits every man who are equal, or greater, and the prices betworks. Was the accumulation of enormous wealth in the hands of these men thing else than our indelence or extravasting else than our indelence or extravasting else. Then, to the indebtedness of the people, through the governments-municipal, State and national-should we look for the cause of our depression. A ness, thriftlessness and shiftlessness to be national debt of near two and a naif bilcannonized? And if, following literally lions of dollars, a State debt claimed of the sage of the Hermitage, we are to near twenty-five millions, and municithe eage of the Hermitage, we are to pal debts in every city and town in the fight the concentration of money in the whole land nearly equal in amount to hands of a few, how are we to do it? the value of the whole property, with Are we to pass laws making a limit to human ambition and restricting human arbition and restricting human effort? No. That would be a crime aginst tells the story. In other words, it is the liberty. Are we, then, to take 'rom interest upon our debts, or misfortunes, men a" that they make above a certain that is eating away our vitals and en sum, and appropriate it to the State, as slaving us. The statistical reports show sum, and appropriate it to the State, as the Turks do, and is the Servians are United States, including the transferred fighting to prevent? That would be rob- wealth by emigration from Europe to a bery. Or are we to encourage the bum- rich and fertile west, for a long period of mers who hang upon the perilous edge time, to reach, about three per cent. per of starvation, by an annual division of gains, realizing for our vagabond population the communication which they leave lation the commun'sm which they long average interest of over six per cent.

The difference in your gainings and interest on bonds is about three and perhaps four per cent. per annum. Some things which governments repress and statisticians estimate that with the balance of interest thus against us, in about thirty-five years the amount in the hands of the bondholders will equal in value the entire property of the whole country. That the bonds will be about seventy-five billions, and the whole it, and encourage the acquisition of it, as property, with it increase in the same it, and encourage the acquisition of it, as property, will be seventy-five the surest method of enabling our peo- billions, thus fixing a mortgage on the ple to meet the obligations they are under to pay their debts—principal and interest—and reinstate themselves in the sults. This is sufficient to show to you that a permanent interest-bearing debt is inconsistent with the maintenance of free government. It might do for a

have you as their serfs, as are the toiling

Admitting the figures of Mr. Thomas

millions of Europe to-day.

representing the debt to be true, let us ask him who is responsible for it all? He will answer, the people and their representatives. They made the national debt to save the republic from destruction, and the State debts under a supposed sense of duty in the interest of great public works that remain to us a positive gain and an every day benefit to the people. Cur municipal deb's were made much of them in the same way. Ours of Memphis by absurd financial management, the result of the most unpardonable ignorance. And yet, notwithstanding this mismanagement, our demands for money beyond your progress has not been so much retarded, as witness the following figures: In 1850 our population was 6427, and our tax valuation wes \$4,600,600; in 1860 our population was 22,643, and our tax valutionwas 40,371, and our tax valuation was \$24,783,190; in 1875 our population was harbor will be ready, when the two stone walls, mentioned in my first letter, 65,000, and our tax valuation was \$29,-801,592; in addition to this exhibit let it be remembered that from no capital at all in 1865, we have here in Memphis continued to accrete, until now, according to the Mercantile agencies, we have \$28.000,000 capital employed in mercantile effairs, and over \$1,000,000 in banking and insurance. As to the figures Mr. Thomas adduces certifying to a most deplorable decline in national wealth, we will offset them by others more reliable, that will sweep them and the theory he builds upon them utterly out of sight. In the census report for 1870 we find, for instance, that there were in the United States in that year 7,042,833 houses, 29 compared with 4,-969,692 in 1860; that there were only 36,562 convictions of crime in the year ending June, 1870, in the whole United States, as competed with 98,836 in 1860; had our little dance among ourselves and that in 1870, with a population of and are paying our fiddler with as good 38,558,371, there ; were in the whole a grace sa we can. Now, that ancient Union orly 116,102 paupers receiving relief, against 321,665 in 1860, with a population of 31,443,321. This does not and ruin you, if you do not work like look as if the interest on our bonds was the very mischief to pay him off and look as if the interest on our bonds was eating us out of house and home and making paupers of us all. But better than these figures, we find in the report of the bureau of statistics that the total increase of population by immigration in the five years-1871-2-3-4-5-was 1.450,322, which, valuing each at \$500, was an increase to the value of the Union of fully \$750,000,000; and this valuation is rather under than over the true standard. Again, we find that in 1875 there was an increase in the total tonnage of the United States, as compered with 1874, of 129,462 tons. and an increase of vessels amounting to 653. This does not look as if the bug-aboo bondholders were eating up the country; it rather strengthens our conviction that the Union is prosperous. But again: In the matter of imports for 1875 there is a gain, as compared with 1874, of \$41,955.-095, and in exports of \$51,668,700, the figures for 1875, as we find them, being:

Balance in favor of United States ... \$ 51,688,700 This does not look as if we only earned three per cent. per annum, and had to pay out six per cent., a process that would take from us in a few years the ability to pay anything. But, in addition to this, we have su incresse in the value of freights carried by American vessels, valued at \$2,896,281. With these reliable figures before us, we are able to agree with Mr. Thomas that his figures are somewhat exaggerated, and we sre quite convinced, as the public cannot fall to ie, that they do not even approximate the facts. The steady incresse in wealth indicated by the statistics of the bureau are adverse to the belief expressed by Mr. Thomas that within thirty-five years the country would become bankrupt. They exhibit a mest thousand dollars worth of bonds from satisfactory advance in morals, as in wealth, and prove that our condition is We have here no such discrepancy as not helf as bad as we have been in the Harris, superintendent of public schools Mr. Thomas makes. On the contrary, habit of painting it to ourselves as a in Missouri, presented a report on the we are nearer the ante war standard of salve for self-inflicted wounds and mis- course of study, from the primary school prices than he dreamed of. It is the management, public and private. As children in the north could be sent to getting to them that has created the to the public debt, we have never bestagnation in business of the past two lieved it was a public blessing. It is a south should not be sent before six or weight to be lifted from the shoulders of years, as it is the ignorant and willful the people as soon as possible, but it is a legislation of successive Radical conweight to be honestly 14 .. ed. We are gresses that has induced the want of confidence which locks idle millions of | tound in honor, as a people, to meet our crease of money concentrated in the money in bank vaults. As to the con- private obligations; our public obligations are but the aggregate of the private posterity, wherever and whenever you ple, the only parties to it are those Mr. for public purposes. The people delib-Thomas is l'kely to sid and abet by his erately made the debts, which every This is clap-trap, equally unworthy of | independent canvass for an office he has | thinking and reasonable man must de-

row, offering to our readers, 13 spology for occupying so much space, the importance of the questions rated by Mr. Thomas and the necessity for a prompt correction of his statements by authori-

A SEAPORT WANTED.

tative figures.

The Proposition of Mr. Faby Again Dir cussed-Nothing Needed but Push and Cash.

Mississippi Beeds an Ocean Ontlet for Her Commerce-All the States Sholild Assist Her.

From an Occasional Correspondent of the AIR MOUNT, YALLABUSHA COUNTY July 3.—As there is in my neighbor-hood a growing interest in a proposition laid before your readers in a former issue regarding the possibility of making for the State of Mississippi a fine sea-port, capable of admitting the laigest tonnage, and re yet the idea advanced seems to them in a rather misty state, beg leave to again trespass on your columns, that I may make clear as language free from scientific technicalities can the benefits and the magnificent resul's which will flow from the adoption of my scheme, when that schem becomes, as it may eventually, a grand success. There are those who will fancy this practical idea of mine an Utopian iream. Wai L meps a dreamer when his mind conceived and brought to completion that grand it of engineering eats the uineteenth century has seen -the Suez canal. Wee Eads a dreamer when he swept away the shifting sands rocky bottom, built on it a superstruc

of the Mississippi and, laying bare her ture that is the glory of Missouri? Is that great engineer draaming now so he forces the great government intended for the benefit of a few, at the expense of the many, and such, I believe, is the design of the money riggs of the world. They would ing now so he forces the great "Father of Waters" to plow a deep channel through the accumulated mud of ages with his jetties making New New Orleans a leading maritime citywith all the cities from Memphis down her depots—each having a customiouse of its own, each glorying in the success of the other, and smiling with honest pride as she points to the stranger the ships from far-off climes anchor opposite her port, saying, Our energy has done all this; our energy and our unity, and energy and unity will give the State of Misassippi as grand a seaport re there is on the Atlantic coast. No need in the world of purchasing Mobile. Alabams wants her own sesport; has got it, and will keep it. Louisiana will have hers; Mississippi, not to be behind, must have And what is to prevent her? Her southern boundary on the gulf coast-forests of the finest timbers the world can produce, only waiting for the ax of the hewer and chopper, and the ships to carry the massive lumber to countries which need, and will give good price for it. Millions of acres of the most fertile lands under the sun, waiting for the emigrant to come and redeem them from their present doom of uncultivated wastes; and they, the emigrants, will assufedly come, when ation was \$21,500,000; in 1870 our popula- the ships come; and the ships will come when the harbor is ready; and the

> will be the boundaries of a channel which will admit of the free passage of a first-class frigate or a two thousand ton Indiaman. And can these walls be built? says a two rather skeptical doubter. I answer Some doubting mortal no doubt hooted at the idea of building an immense wall around a country, with nearly as great an area as the United States-Chinaand yet in spite of the doubter (whom I surmise had the prudence to keep his doubts within his own breast), the great wall was built, and stands to-day, after the lapse of centuries, the grand marvel of what man can do, if he wants to do it and receives the necessary push. The push in those ancient days was a despotic monarch's supreme will and the lash of the work-master; in ours it is simply the will of the people and crah. We are now on the eve of a grand revolution, thank God, though it is the revolution of peace. Let other nations indulge, if they choose, in "the dance of death," and pay the fiddler. We have

musician known as "Nat. Debt, Esq.," is a very exhorbitant old fellow, and will try his best to "oversize your pile" get rid of him as quick as you can. It therefore behooves all of us, Mississipplans, Tennesseans—citizens of every State, from Cape Cod to the gulf of Mexico-to interest ourselves in anything or everything which may have a tendency to benefit each other, and pay that debt. And this remark brings me to my original thoughts ere I sat down to pen this letter. Will the practical men of all the States help Mississippi to accomplish her grand design? Let them speak through the press of their respective States. The APPEAL gives her columns, and the writer is assured, her good will also. Come, gentleme the ball has commenced rolling, push i along. In my next I will show you that it can be done, and considering the glorious results which will accrue, at a

very moderate outlay.
WILLIAM E.FAHY. DEFERRED TELEGRAMS.

Dom Pedro left New York City for Europe Wednesday. The Orangemen paraded Philadelphia and other cities Wednesday.

Three suicides occurred in St. Louis Wednesday-one man and two women. Philadelphia complained Wednesday of a continuance of the oppressive heat. A bill has passed second reading in the British house of commons closing public houses on Sunday.

Shickle, Harrison & Co.'s iron foundry in St. Louis, was destroyed by fire Wednesday. Loss, sixty thousand dollars. New York was relieved from the oppressive heat which has prevailed there the past several days by a violent thun-

Theodore Deschner killed Andrew Smith in Ithaca, New York, Wednesday. Too much intimacy with the former's wife by the latter. James S. Wilson, the defaulting treasurer of the district of Columbia, to the amount of about six thousand dollars, left about two weeks ago. His de-

falcation is covered by responsible bondamen. C. Adams Stevens, vice-president of the A'bany and Greenbush bridge, at Albany, New York, has been sarrested en a charge of embezzling two hundred

the company. At the meeting of the Educational sasociation in Baltimore, yesterday, Mr. school at five years, while those at the seven years.

LUNCH HOUSE.

THE Temperance Lunch-House, 160 MAIN STREET, OPPOSITE COURT-Women's Temperance Union,

ELECTION NOTICES.

RLECTION NOTICE. James D. Perret, Governor of the State of Temberge-Tr all who shall see these Presents-Orecling:

WHEREAS, A vacancy exists in the office of District Attorney-General of the Bartlett Circuit Court of Shelby county, caused by the resignation of A. M. Stephenz,

Caused by the resignation of A. a. Stephons, Fig.

Now, therefore, I. James D. Porter, Governor of the State of Tennessee, by virtue of the power and authority vested in me by the constitution and laws, hereby order an election to be held within the limits of said Bartlett Circuit on Thursday, the 2d day of August, 1876, to fill said vacancy; and the Sheriffs and other officers intrusted by law with such duties in said Bartlett Circuit will, on said day, proceed to open and hold said election at all the various precincts and voting places within their respective counties, and due return make as provided by law.

In the time of the counties of the places of the counties of the places of the counties of the places. In the counties of the counties of the places of the counties of the counties of the places. In the counties of the countie June, 1878, JAMES D. PORTER, Governor. CHAS. N. GIERS, Secretary of State. Jumsan

ELECTION NOTICE.

JAMES D. PORTER, Governor of the State of Tennessee—To all who shall see these Pres-JAMES D. PORTER, Governor of the State of Tennessee—To all who shall see these Presents—Greeting:

WHEREAS, A vacancy exists in the office of Judge of the Criminal Court of Shoby country, caused by the resignation of Hon. John R. Flippit:

Now, therefors, I. Jaftica D. Forter, Governor of the State of Tennessee, by virtue of the power and authority vested in ms by the constitution and laws, hereby onder an election to be held within the limits of said Criminal Court Circuit on Thursday, the 3d day of August, 1876, to fill said vacancy; and the Sheriffs and other officers intrusted by law with such duties in said Criminal Court Circuit will, on said day, priceed to open and hold said election at all the various predicts and voting places within their respective counties; and due return make as provided by law.

y law.

I have the state of the dream set my hand, and have caused the Great Seal of State to be affixed at Nashville, this That day of June, 1876.

JAMES D. PORTER, Governor.

CHAS. N. GIBBS, Secretary of State. ju25 su

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JOSEPH JONES, M.D., Professor of Chemistry,
SAMUEL LOGAN, M.D., Professor of Anal-ERNEST S. LEWIS, M.D., Professor of Obstet-T. J. HEARD, M.D., Professor of Maleria ALBERT MILES, & M.D., Demonstrator of Anatomy. The Forty-Third Annual Course of Instruc-

The Forty-Third Annual Course of Instruction in this institution will commence on
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Children's Suits, 50 cents each and upward, Ladies' Summer Shawis, \$1 each, Infants' Lace Caps, at half price,

Parasols again reduced.

Ladies' Underwear

Skirts with 7 tucks, 50 cents each. Skirts with 9 tucks, well made, 60 ets each Skirts with 15 tucks, well made, 75 cents each. Skirts with 12 tucks, beautifully made, of Lonsdale Muslin, \$1 00. Skirts with 15 tucks, beautifully made, of Lonsdale Muslin, \$1 25. Skirts with 20 tucks, beautifully made, of Lonsdale Mu-lin, \$1 50. Chemises at 50c, 65c and 70c each. Gowas at \$1, \$1 25 and \$1 50 each. Drawers at 40c, 50c, 65c and 75c each. Dressing Sacques at 80c and \$1 25 each. Shirt-Walste, 75c each. Lines Gowns, good quality, at \$3 and \$3 75.

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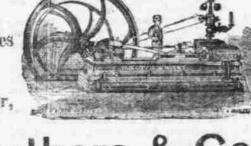
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CURING Costiveness, Byspep sia, Jaundice, Indigestion, Bysentery, Foul Stomach and Breath, Hendache, Erystpelas, Plies, Rheumatism, Frup-

CRSES, Ellionspess, Liver Compinint, Bropey, Tester, Fa-mors and sait shemm. Worms, Gont. Neuralgi, as a Buner Pill, and Purilying the Blood, are the most congenial purgative yet perfected. Their effects abundantly show how much they excel all other Pills. They are sair and pleasant to take, but powerful to gure. They mure out the foul humors of the how much they excel are supported to are saltand pleasant to take, but powerful to cure. They purge out the foul huma-soft the blood; they surmalate the slunglish or disordered organ into action; and they impart dend organ into action; and they impart health and tone to fire whole being. They health and tone to fire whole being. They health and or the every body, but a midable and saugerous discerey body, but a midable and saugerous discerey body, but a midable and saugerous discerey body but a midable and saugerous discerey body but a midable and saugerous discerey between the purpose of current performed and of great benefits cates of current performed and of great benefits they are derived from these Pills. They are they are easy to take; and being sugar-coated they are easy to take; and being purely vigetable, they are entirely harmites.

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BUSINESS CHANGE.

N consequence of the death of E. D. Tread-well, which occurred on the 26th day of May last, the firm of A. C. Treadwell & Eros, is dis selved. All persons indebted to said firm are a quested to come forward and make set-tlement. A. C. TREADWELL. A. C. TREADWELL, A. B. TREADWELL, June 12, 1876,

NEW FIRM. THE undersigned have formed a partnership under the firm name of

A. C. & A. B. TREADWELL & CO. and will continue the WHOLESALE GROCERY

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